CRITERIA TO EXEMPT AQUIFERS

I. Not currently serving as a source of drinking water.

and II. It is mineral, hydrocarbon, or geothermal energy producing or bearing at commercial levels:

A. Declaration aquifer is not a current source of drinking water.

B. Mineral, hydrocarbon, or geothermal energy producing.

or III. TDS level is 3,000 to 10,000 Mg/L TDS and not reasonably expected to supply a public water system.

A. Declaration aquifer is not a current source of drinking water.

B. Depth (2X deepest drinking water well according to DWR).

C. Location

1. Surface distance to existing towns.

2. Ownership of land.

3. Alternate water source (surface and groundwater).

4. Unusual geology.

D. TDS level in formation fluid

E. Yield of water.

or IV. Less than 3,000 TDS. Aquifer situated at depth or location which makes recovery of water for drinking purposes economically or technolgically impractical.

A. Declaration aquifer is not a current source of drinking water.

B. TDS level in formation fluids.

C. Yield of water.

D. Depth (3X deepest well according to DWR).

E. Location

1. Surface distance to existing towns.

2. Ownership of land.

3. Alternative water sources (surface + gradient)

4. Unusual geology.

F. Economic analysis.

V. So contaminated that it would be economically or technologically impractical to render that water fit for human consumption.

A. Declaration aquifer is not a current source of drinking water.

B. Startup date; volumes injected.

C. Formation fluid (initial, current)

D. Injected fluid characteristics.

E. Assess recoverability, treatment.

F. Economic analysis. (EPA has documents to indicate cost of treating water to raise it to drinking water standards.)